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(3) Eighty (80) contiguous acres in multiple ownership: *Provided*, That such acreage shall be within the same eight (80) acre subdivision of the U.S. public land survey.

(4) In all cases where an original Indian allotment consisted of less than eighty (80) contiguous acres, such original Indian allotment, whether (i) under single or multiple ownership and/or covered by one or more water right contracts, (ii) under lease to the same or different lessees, or (iii) farmed by one or more Indians, shall be treated as a farm unit.

(e) For all other projects or units: An original allotment, homestead, an assignment of unallotted tribal lands, or a contiguous, development lease area.

§ 171.5 Delivery points.

(a) Project operators will deliver irrigation water to one point on the boundary of each farm unit within the irrigation project. The Officer-in-Charge may establish additional delivery points when in his judgment it is impractical for the landowner to irrigate his farm unit from the one delivery point for such reasons as topography, isolation, or cost. When irrigation water is supplied from wells, the delivery point may be established at the well head. Where portions of a farm unit lie at an elevation too high to be watered by gravity flow from the normal elevation of water in the project distribution system, no change will be made in the water level elevation of the project system so as to place water on such land. Where such land has been included in the project, the landowner may install and operate pumping equipment at his own expense to raise the water to such included land from a point designated by the Officer-in-Charge and in accordance with his specifications. If the landowner so installs pumping equipment and pays the construction and maintenance charges, the project will deliver the same amount of water per acre for this land as the project delivers at the delivery point for other lands on the project.

(b) If a farm unit for which a project delivery point has been established is subsequently subdivided into smaller units by the owner or owners of the

farm unit, the following provisions apply:

(1) A plat or map of the subdivision must be recorded and a copy filed with the Officer-in-Charge. The plat or map must show how the irrigation water is to be delivered to the irrigable acres in the subdivision.

(2) No further extensions or alterations in the project's system will be provided officials to serve the subdivided units, except as agreed to by the Officer-in-Charge and at the landowner's expense.

(3) Any additional construction necessary to deliver irrigation water to these units must be mutually worked out between the original owner of the farm units and the new owners of the subdivided unit at their expense.

(4) The project will not bear any responsibility for the operation and maintenance of such internal systems, or the division of irrigation water after it is delivered to the established project delivery points.

(c) Where project points of delivery have been established for farm units which are to be combined under lease or ownership into a singular farm unit to be irrigated by means of a sprinkler or more efficient system, the Officer-in-Charge may approve the removal or relocation of project delivery facilities. Such reorganization shall be at the expense of the landowners or lessees in conformance with established project standards and a time schedule which will not disrupt water delivery service to others on the system.

(d) Where a reorganization has been approved and established as in § 171.5(c), any reversion requiring reestablishment of removed or relocated project delivery facilities must be approved by the Officer-in-Charge and conform to established project standards and time schedules which will not disrupt water delivery service to other water users on the system. All expenses incurred shall be the responsibility of the landowners or lessees.

§ 171.6 Distribution and apportionment of water.

(a) The Officer-in-Charge will establish the method of and procedures for the delivery and distribution of the available irrigation water supply. He

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will endeavor to apportion the water at all times on a fair and equitable basis between all project water users entitled to the receipt of irrigation water.

(b) Any person who interferes with the flow of water in or from the project's storage, carriage or lateral systems or opens or closes or in any other way changes the position of a headgate or any other water control structure without specific authority from the Officer-in-Charge or his designated representative will be subject to prosecution. Cutting a canal or lateral bank for the purpose of diverting water or placing an obstruction in such facilities in order to change the flow of water through a headgate will be considered a violation of this section.

(c) San Carlos Irrigation Project, Arizona—(1) The portion of the project's common water supply available for the Indian lands will be distributed subject to beneficial use in equal per acre amounts to each acre under irrigation and cultivation, insofar as possible.

(2) All water users (Indian and non-Indian) will be notified at the beginning of the irrigation season of the amount of stored and pumped water available. An apportionment of this water will be recommended by the Officer-in-Charge of the irrigation project to the approval of the Area Director. Subsequent apportionments may be made if and when additional water is available.

(3) If it is determined by the Officer-in-Charge that there is water in excess of demands and available storage facilities, he will promptly notify all water users that such water is available. This water shall not be charged against the water apportionment of the land on which it is used.

(d) Uintah Irrigation Project, Utah—(1) Water will be delivered to all lands under the Lakefork, Uintah and Whiterocks Rivers in accordance with the provisions of the decree of the Federal Court in the cases of the "United States v. Dry Gulch Irrigation Company, et al.," and the "United States v. Cedarview Irrigation Company, et al.," which decrees fix the maximum duty of three (3) acre-feet per acre for the period from March 1 to November 1 of each year. The rate of delivery will be substantially in accordance with the

following schedule except that it may be modified by the Officer-in-Charge at such times as changed climatic conditions and the water supply indicate that such modification would be beneficial to the project.

Period	Acres per second-foot	Acre feet per acre
Mar. 1 to 18	None	None
Mar. 19 to 31	1,000	0.023
Apr. 1 to 10	800	.025
Apr. 11 to 20	400	.050
Apr. 21 to 30	200	.099
May 1 to 10	180	.110
May 11 to 20	135	.147
May 21 to 31	95	.229
June 1 to 20	70	.566
June 21 to 31	85	.233
July 1 to 10	90	.220
July 11 to 20	95	.208
July 21 to 31	100	.218
Aug. 1 to 10	133	.147
Aug. 11 to 20	155	.128
Aug. 21 to 31	175	.124
Sept. 1 to 10	195	.101
Sept. 11 to 30	220	.180
Oct. 1 to 10	220	.090
Oct. 11 to 20	300	.066
Oct. 21 to 31	600	.036
Total	3,000

(2) The rotation method will be used in distributing the water diverted from the Lakefork, Uintah and Whiterocks Rivers. Rotation schedules will be prepared under direction of the Officer-in-Charge and will be put into effect each season as soon as it is determined what acreage is to be irrigated. A written copy of the water schedule will be delivered to each water user showing the time that his turn starts on each tract and the duration of each turn.

(3) In the event a rotation system is adopted for lands receiving water from the Duchesne River, the same procedure will be used as for the lands under the Lakefork, Uintah and Whiterocks Rivers. The Officer-in-Charge will advise all water users sufficiently in advance of the time the rotation schedule will go into effect.

(e) Wapato Irrigation Project, Washington—(1) To protect adjoining lands against seepage and erosion by the excess use of water on the bench lands of the Wapato-Satus Unit, the maximum delivery of water to the bench lands shall not exceed 4.5 acre-feet per acre per season.

(2) The rate of delivery to lands of the Satus 2 and Satus 3 subunits shall

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not exceed one (1) cubic foot per second for each 50 irrigated acres.

(3) The measurement and distribution of water for the lands on the Ahtanum Unit shall take place at the mutually advantageous points on the Ahtanum Main or Lower Canals. The conveyance of the water from these points of distribution to the irrigable acres of the farm units shall be entirely by and at the expense of the individual operators of the farms. However, when several such users join together to use one single channel for the conveyance of their water to the points of final diversion, they shall be jointly responsible for the channel of conveyance and the apportionment of the water to their respective farm units.

§ 171.7 Application for and record of deliveries of irrigation water.

(a) Except when rotation schedules have been established and are being followed, water users in requesting the delivery of water will so notify the Officer-in-Charge or his designated representative by such means and with such advance notice as may be required by system operations and as established by the Officer-in-Charge. The request shall indicate the time the water is to be delivered, the period of time it will be used, the rate of flow desired, and where the water will be used.

(b) It is the responsibility of the ditchriders during the irrigation season to maintain records showing the beginning and ending time of each water delivery, the amount of such delivery, and the estimated acreage irrigated. Such records are to be filed at the irrigation project office at the end of the season.

(c) Water users on the Indian portion of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project will submit their requests for water to the Superintendent, Pima Agency.

§ 171.8 Surface drainage.

(a) The water users will be responsible for all waste water resulting from their irrigation practices and for its conveyance to project canals, drains, wasteways or natural drainage channels. Any expenses involved in doing this will be borne by the water user. Waste water may be emptied into proj-

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ect constructed ditches only at points designated by and in a manner approved by the Officer-in-Charge. In those situations involving two or more landowners and/or water users, it is their responsibility to work out a satisfactory arrangement among themselves for the conveyance of their waste water to project ditches or natural drainage channels.

(b) Waste water shall not be permitted to flow upon or collect in road or project rights-of-way. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Officer-in-Charge refusing the further delivery of water.

§ 171.9 Structures.

(a) All structures, including bridges or other crossings, which are necessary as a part of the project's irrigation and drainage system will be installed and maintained by the project.

(b) During the construction of a new irrigation project or the extension of an existing project, bridges, crossings or other structures may be built by the Officer-in-Charge for private use where justified by severance agreements or other practical considerations. Title to these structures may or may not be vested in the United States depending upon the agreement with the landowner. Structures built partially or wholly in lieu of severance damages may be required to be maintained by the landowner even though title remains with the United States.

(c) After a project is completed, additional structures crossing or encroaching on project canal, lateral or drain rights-of-way which are needed for private use may be constructed privately in accordance with plans approved by the Officer-in-Charge or by the project. In either case the cost of installing such structures will not be at the project's expense. Such structures will be constructed and maintained under revocable permits on proper forms issued by the Officer-in-Charge of the irrigation project to the party or parties desiring such structures.

(d) If it is determined that a crossing constructed for and by the project is no longer needed for operation and maintenance of the system. It should be removed. However, if a private party, corporation, State, or other Federal